

CHRONOLOGY

UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH BY THE PERIODICAL
ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS READING ROOM

Volume 11 No. 3

20 January—2 February 1955

AGREEMENTS:	Argentine-Czechoslovak Trade	74
	East German-Norwegian Trade	83
	Indian-Soviet for Construction of a Steel Plant	88
	Iraqi-Turkish	90
	Panama-U.S.	94
CONFERENCES:	Arab League Prime Ministers	74
	Commonwealth Prime Ministers	76-7
	European Arms Pool Conference	78
	I.L.O. European Regional Conference	89
	Indian National Congress	87
	Nordic Council	93
	Organization of American States	93-4
DEBATES:	French on North Africa	81
DISORDERS	Chinese Communist-Nationalist	76
AND	Costa Rica	77
HOSTILITIES:	Guatemala	86
	Israeli-Egyptian	90
DISPUTES:	Anglo-Argentine re Antarctic	74
	Formosa 75, 84, 86, 97-8, 99, 100, 101, 102	
	Indian-Portuguese	95
GOVERNMENT CHANGES:	Cambodia	88
	France	79
	Hungary	87
	Norway	93
	U.S.S.R.	101
REPORTS	Dr Adenauer on the Soviet Offer of Free Elections	81
SPEECHES	Sir Anthony Eden on Formosa	84
AND	Sir Anthony Eden on the Soviet Offer of Free German	
STATEMENTS:	Elections	85-6
	President Eisenhower's Request for Military Powers	99-100
	N.A.T.O. Report giving Soviet Military Strength	93
	Mr Strijdom on South African Government's policy	96
	U.K. White Paper on Colonial Development	86
	U.S. Economic Report	98-9
U.N. DEBATES:	Security Council on Formosa	97-8

ALGERIA. 24 Jan.—It was announced that four rebels had been killed and several captured in anti-rebel operations.

26 Jan.—Appointment of new Governor-General (*see France*).

ARAB LEAGUE. 22 Jan.—The Prime Ministers of the Arab League began a meeting in Cairo without Nuri es-Said, Iraqi Prime Minister, who had stated that his doctors would not allow him to attend.

A message was sent to Nuri es-Said wishing him a speedy recovery from his illness and urging him to attend the conference (*see also Egypt*).

26 Jan.—An Iraqi delegation arrived consisting of Dr Fadhil Jamali, the former Prime Minister, Sayid Bashayan, deputy Foreign Minister, and Khalil Ibrahim, Director of Propaganda.

30 Jan.—The Egyptian delegation failed to secure the assent of the Syrian, Lebanese, and Iraqi delegations to a resolution which: (1) reaffirmed a resolution of an earlier conference which based the defence of the Middle East on the Arab collective security pact, subject to reservations by Iraq (which, as interpreted in Baghdad, covered a treaty such as the proposed Iraqi-Turkish pact); and (2) committed all Arab countries to abstain from adhering to the Iraqi-Turkish pact.

An appeal by the Egyptian delegates for at least a postponement of the Iraqi-Turkish pact was received unsympathetically by Dr Fadhil Jamali, leader of the Iraqi delegation.

It was decided to adjourn the conference and to send to Baghdad a delegation consisting of Major Salem, Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, the Prime Minister of Lebanon, and the Foreign Ministers of Syria and Jordan, for talks with Nuri es-Said, the Iraqi Prime Minister.

2 Feb.—Egyptian threat to Arab States (*see Egypt*).

ARGENTINA. 21 Jan.—**Antarctic.** The British Ambassador delivered a Note protesting against the recent establishment of a new Argentine scientific base at Vahsel Bay in the Weddell Sea in the Falkland Island Dependencies.

27 Jan.—**Czechoslovakia.** A three-year trade agreement with Czechoslovakia was announced. It provided for an exchange of goods valued at £22 m. during the first year.

AUSTRALIA. 21 Jan.—**Japan.** The Minister of Commerce announced that the Government had decided to admit 130 more Japanese pearl divers and members of lugger crews to work for Australian master pearlers operating from Darwin and Broome. The Japanese would not be permitted to bring in their families or to live outside the two towns.

AUSTRIA. 21 Jan.—The Soviet High Commissioner received Herr Raab, the Chancellor, and rejected as 'totally without foundation' the Chancellor's protest against the arrest of Dr Sokolovski. Herr Raab was shown files from the Gestapo days revealing 'the traitorous and criminal activities of the deserter, A. Sokolovski, against the Soviet State'.

26 Jan.—The Soviet authorities again ordered the confiscation of the

day's issue of *Arbeiter Zeitung*, organ of the Socialist Party, throughout the Soviet zone and the Soviet sector of Vienna. It contained an article on the situation within Russia.

BELGIUM. 20 Jan.—Paris Agreements. The Chamber of Representatives passed the Bill to ratify the Paris agreements by 181 votes to 9 with 2 abstentions.

BOLIVIA. 30 Jan.—Presidential discussions with Chile (*see Chile*).

BRITISH WEST INDIES. 1 Feb.—Royal Tour. Princess Margaret arrived in Trinidad at the start of her Caribbean tour.

BURMA. 31 Jan.—Formosa. The Prime Minister, U Nu, said that Burma was in touch with the United States and Communist China in an attempt to end the Formosa dispute.

CANADA. 21 Jan.—Mr Lester Pearson, Minister for External Affairs, speaking in the debate on ratification of Germany's admission to N.A.T.O., said that nothing was more likely to discourage healthy political development in Germany and to encourage 'a dangerous relapse into narrow nationalism, disillusion with democracy, and ultimately into a dangerously cynical militarism' than the rejection of the Paris agreements. He strongly opposed any suggestion of a European and Atlantic security system without France, saying that it ignored the great importance of France, politically, strategically, and industrially, to western defence, and that 'no Atlantic or European system of security could be really satisfactory or effective to which France did not willingly contribute'.

Referring to what he called 'a dangerous tendency' among some North Americans to move towards bilateral or continental defence arrangements relying particularly on massive retaliation, Mr Pearson said that such concepts had no great appeal to Canadians nor would they provide a solid basis for good United States-Canadian co-operation.

26 Jan.—Paris Agreements. The House of Commons approved by 213 votes to 12 a protocol to the North Atlantic Treaty providing for the accession of the German Federal Republic. The opposition consisted of some members of the C.C.F. Party.

28 Jan.—Anglo-Canadian Trade. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics stated that during 1954 the total value of exports to the U.K. was \$661·6 m. against \$668·9 m. in 1953, and the value of imports from the U.K. \$392·4 m. against \$453·4 m. in 1953.

CEYLON. 20 Jan.—Tea Duty. The Government announced a further increase in tea export duty from one rupee a pound to one rupee 30 cents.

CHILE. 30 Jan.—Bolivia. President Ibañez and Dr Paz Estenssoro, President of Bolivia, met in Arica for discussions.

CHINA. 21 Jan.—Detained American Airmen. Peking Radio announced that the Chinese Government had agreed to permit relatives to visit the eleven United States airmen and other Americans whose cases were under investigation, if the relatives wished to do so. Facilities would be provided through the Chinese Red Cross Society.

Hostilities. Communist news agency dispatches stated that Yi Kiang Shan had been occupied on 18 January and that more than 550 Nationalists had been taken prisoner and the other half of the garrison killed. It was also stated that four Nationalist aircraft had been shot down in the raid on Swatow (*see also Formosa for Communist-Nationalist hostilities*).

23 Jan.—Formosa. Peking Radio broadcast an article from the Peking *People's Daily* which said that the talk of using the good offices of the United Nations to bring about a cease-fire in the Formosa area was an attempt at interference in the domestic affairs of China and at expanding aggression under the United Nations flag. It went on to say: 'If the United States is really concerned over peace in the Far East, it must immediately withdraw its armed forces from the Formosa area.' Only the presence of the United States Seventh Fleet had prevented the 'liberation' of Formosa, which was entirely China's domestic affair.

24 Jan.—Mr Chou En-lai, broadcasting in a special programme on 'the intervention of the United States Government in the Chinese people's liberation of Formosa', said that China had repeatedly declared its intention of liberating Taiwan (Formosa), and his Government could not agree to a 'so-called cease-fire' with 'the Chiang Kai-shek clique'. He accused the United States of 'stepping up military operations to make war provocations', and drew attention to Article II, para. 7 of the U.N. Charter excluding U.N. intervention in the domestic affairs of any State.

26 Jan.—Mr Chou En-lai, Prime Minister, declared in a speech that the Chinese people would never tolerate aggression and were not afraid to resist it. 'Propositions which disregard the merits of the issue, and the purpose of which is in actuality the sacrifice of China's territory and sovereignty, can by no means deceive the Chinese people, but on the contrary will heighten their indignation.' He added that China always held that countries with different social systems could co-exist in peace provided they did not harm one another.

31 Jan.—Peking Radio announced that the Cabinet had passed a resolution formally accusing the United States of 'attempting to use the threat of atomic weapons to achieve their goal of the forcible occupation of our territory and in preparation for a new war'. It said the Chinese people stood for the banning of hydrogen and atomic weapons.

Security Council meeting *re* Far East situation, and invitation to Peking to send representatives (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

31 Jan.—A conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers opened in London. The Prime Ministers attending were: Sir Winston Churchill (U.K.); Mr St Laurent (Canada) who was accompanied by his Foreign

Minister, Mr Lester Pearson; Mr Menzies (Australia); Mr Holland (New Zealand); Sir Godfrey Huggins (Central African Federation); Mr Nehru (India); Mr Mohammed Ali (Pakistan), and Sir John Kotelawala (Ceylon). South Africa was represented by Mr Swart, deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.

COSTA RICA. 20 Jan. *et seq.*—(see *Organization of American States for discussion of Costa Rican revolt and dispute with Paraguay*).

21 Jan.—An interim report of the investigating commission of the Organization of American States stated that the group's aerial reconnaissance had no evidence that Costa Rican aircraft had crossed the Nicaragua border recently (as had been alleged by Nicaragua).

Following a successful pincer movement in which Government troops captured Puerto Soley and La Cruz, President Figueres said that he felt confident enough to report a virtual end of the fighting.

23 Jan.—A victory parade in San José was cancelled as a result of reports that rebel resistance was continuing in some parts.

29 Jan.—A clash took place on the Nicaraguan border in which two men were reported to have been killed.

Protest by President Somoza (see *Nicaragua*).

CUBA. 29 Jan.—The legislative powers of the Cabinet ended with the installation of the new Congress. (It was the first Congress to meet since March 1952 when Gen. Batista seized power.)

CYPRUS. 25 Jan.—**Arms Smuggling.** A Greek motorship was intercepted by police off the coast of Paphos and her cargo of packing cases confiscated.

26 Jan.—It was announced that action had been taken to forestall an attempt to smuggle arms and explosives into Cyprus. A number of arrests had been made.

27 Jan.—The Government issued a further statement which said that the caique had been intercepted after unloading twenty-seven cases of explosives. The crew and some villagers from Chlorakas had been detained. The detained persons included a certain Socrates Loizides (a Greek citizen who took an active part in the *enosis* plebiscite of 1950 after which his residence permit was not renewed).

1 Feb.—Fifteen youths were sentenced to four months' imprisonment for taking part in anti-British riots on 18 December 1954.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 27 Jan.—Argentine-Czechoslovak trade agreement (see *Argentina*).

1 Feb.—**Trials.** Prague Radio announced that the Supreme Court had sentenced a gang of seventeen persons for robbery with violence, theft of public property, and sabotage. It said all had confessed. Three of the group were sentenced to death, a fourth to life imprisonment, and the rest to prison terms varying from four to twenty-two years.

DENMARK. 29 Jan.—Hr Hans Hedtoft, Prime Minister, died in Stockholm while attending the Nordic Council.

EGYPT. 22 Jan. et seq.—Meeting of Arab League Prime Ministers (*see Arab League*).

Iraq.—The Government sent a message to Nuri es-Said, Iraqi Prime Minister, wishing him a speedy recovery. (It had previously rejected a request by Nuri es-Said for a postponement of the Arab League meeting, and the pro-Government press had described his illness as 'diplomatic'.)

24 Jan.—Turkey. The Director of Arab Affairs at the Foreign Ministry announced that the Government had rejected an invitation by the Turkish Government to join the Turco-Iraq alliance.

25 Jan.—Border incident (*see Israel*).

27 Jan.—Iraqi-Turkish Pact. A Government spokesman told the press that 'the secret of Nuri es-Said's illness' was opposition in his own country to the proposed pact with Turkey. He warned Arabs not to be deceived by the idea that the pact was to protect them against aggression from Israel as well as from outside the Middle East. In any case, having thrown off the guardianship of the western Powers, why should they accept that of Turkey?

Trial of Jews. After being tried for espionage and arson on behalf of a Zionist organization, two Jews were sentenced to death, two to life imprisonment, and two to fifteen years' hard labour. Two received shorter terms and two were acquitted.

31 Jan.—The two Jews sentenced to death on 27 January were hanged. (*For Israeli reaction, see Israel*.)

2 Feb.—Egyptian-Iraqi Dispute. Colonel Nasser, Prime Minister, confirmed that Egypt would secede from the Arab League collective security pact if Iraq concluded the proposed defence agreement with Turkey. He added that Egypt would then propose that all Arab States opposed to the Turkish-Iraqi alliance should enter into a pact with Egypt not to accept any offers of alliance from Powers outside the Arab League and to stand together in mutual defence against Israel.

EUROPEAN ARMS POOL CONFERENCE. 2 Feb.—British Viewpoint. The U.K. delegate, Sir Christopher Steel, told the conference in Paris that in the British view the best machinery for encouraging arms standardization and the planning of common defence production would be a permanent armaments committee on which the seven members of W.E.U. would be represented. The committee would be closely linked with the production committee of N.A.T.O. and might possibly have the same national representatives on both bodies. Its purpose would be not to overlap or duplicate the activities of N.A.T.O., but rather to encourage voluntary co-operation in the more limited W.E.U. field.

FORMOSA. 21 Jan.—The Nationalist Defence Ministry announced that resistance had ceased on Yi Kiang Shan but that the garrison had killed 2,000 Communists 'before fighting to the last man in an heroic defence lasting sixty-one hours twenty-one minutes'.

Nationalist aircraft continued their attacks on coastal targets (*see also China for Communist-Nationalist hostilities*).

23 Jan.—British Protest. The British Government lodged a strong protest with the Chinese Nationalist Government about the sinking of the British ship *Edendale* in Swatow on 19 January by air attack. It asked for an immediate investigation of the incident and compensation for the damage.

24 Jan.—Hostilities. The Nationalist authorities announced that its forces on the island of Kaotang had repulsed Communist troops which had attempted to land from ten junks.

Communist artillery on Toumen Island shelled upper Tachen Island.

26 Jan.—The Nationalists reported that their aircraft had dropped 1,000 lb. bombs on Communist positions and ships in the area of Yi Kiang Shan Island.

27 Jan.—The arrival of a wing of U.S. Air Force Sabre jet fighters was reported.

Nationalist bombers resumed their attacks on Communist positions on Yi Kiang Shan and other points north of the Tachens.

28 Jan.—The Nationalists said that their bombers had intensified their attacks on the Toumen and Yi Kiang Shan islands and claimed that a Communist warship of 1,500 tons had been damaged thirty miles north of Tachen.

31 Jan.—Nationalist bombers continued their attacks on Yi Kiang Shan.

Security Council meeting *re* Far East situation (*see United Nations, Security Council*).

1 Feb.—A first batch of a thousand civilian evacuees from the Tachen islands was brought by ship to the Formosan port of Keelung. Pakistan protest *re* seizure of ship (*see Pakistan*).

FRANCE. 20 Jan.—Cabinet Changes. M. Mendès-France, Prime Minister, announced his relinquishment of the Foreign Affairs portfolio and the appointment of M. Edgar Faure (Radical), Finance Minister, as Foreign Minister. The following further appointments were also announced: *Finance*, M. Robert Buron (M.R.P.) formerly Minister for Oversea Territories; *Oversea Territories*, M. Juglas (M.R.P.); *Justice*, M. Temple (Republican), formerly Defence Minister; *Defence*, M. Chevalier (Republican); *Armed Forces*, M. Bourges-Maunoury (Radical); *Merchant Navy*, M. Schmittleir (Gaullist); *Minister of State*, M. Guerin de Beaumont (Independent Republican).

21 Jan.—M.R.P. M. Juglas, the new Minister for Overseas Territories, and M. Robert Buron, the new Finance Minister, were expelled from the parliamentary group of the M.R.P. for having joined the Government.

23 Jan.—Tunisia. Negotiations on home rule for Tunisia were resumed in Paris by French and Tunisian delegations headed respectively by the two Prime Ministers.

26 Jan.—Algeria. It was announced that M. Jacques Soustelle, a leading Gaullist deputy, had been appointed Governor-General of Algeria in succession to M. Léonard.

France (*continued*)

Note to Russia. The Government replied to the Soviet Note of 16 December 1954 which had threatened to denounce the Franco-Soviet treaty of 1944 in the event of French ratification of the Paris agreements. The French reply claimed that the Soviet attitude was 'entirely unjustified' and that the principle inspiring the Paris agreements was in no way contradictory to the fundamental idea of the pact. It said the Government was determined to seize every opportunity of negotiation for a solution to outstanding problems, and it recalled M. Mendès-France's declaration to the United Nations in November 1954, calling for new four-Power talks in May. If the Soviet Government carried out its intention it would be entirely responsible for the denunciation. The French Government could only reaffirm that such a gesture would not be conducive to the *détente* desired by all nations. For its own part it would remain faithful to the spirit of the pact.

27 Jan.—Paris Agreements. M. Mendès-France told a joint meeting of the foreign affairs and defence committees of the Council of the Republic (Upper House) that the Government considered the interpretation of the Saar agreement was no longer an issue: there was no longer any question of a five-Power conference on the subject. In discussing the subject, Dr Adenauer had shown absolute loyalty to the terms of the agreement.

31 Jan.—Government Defeat. The National Assembly rejected by 325 votes to 286 the Government's request for a monthly instalment of credit for February to carry over until the voting of the proper civil estimates. Several speakers strongly criticized Government broadcasting policy, complaining that the radio had become an instrument of Government propaganda. Sharp attacks were also made concerning an advertising contract recently concluded between Radio Monte Carlo and Sofirad, a semi-official organization.

1 Feb.—The Government was again defeated on a technical point when the Assembly adopted by 580 votes to 34 an M.R.P. motion proposing that discussion of the estimates for common charges be postponed until the Government had tabled a Bill revising the wage scales for civil servants.

Farmers' Demonstration. A demonstration by at least 10,000 farmers who had met at Lille to protest against the Government's agricultural policy ended in clashes with the police in which several persons were hurt. The police used tear gas.

Rumania. The Rumanian ballet company, on the orders of the Rumanian Government, curtailed its visit to Paris and cancelled its tour of provincial towns. In a Note to the French Government the Rumanian Government complained that the French police had failed to prevent members of the company from being bothered by the 'provocations of certain notorious Fascist elements'. (One of the company had decided to seek political asylum; a Rumanian refugee in Paris had complained of being molested by the 'bodyguard' of the ballet when he called on the conductor; and on another occasion a performance had been interrupted by opponents of the Rumanian regime.)

2 Feb.—North Africa. The debate on French North Africa opened in the Assembly with strong attacks on the Government's policy from Gen. Aumeran and M. Qilici, right wing deputies for Algiers and Oran respectively, and from M. Bardoux (Peasants) and M. Dronne (Gaullist). Gen. Aumeran asserted that it was the arrival of M. Mendès-France to power and his encouragement of the Néo Destour in Tunisia which had set off the terrorist movement in Algeria, and he declared that internal autonomy in Tunisia was incompatible with the preservation of French influence.

M. Bardoux accused the Libyan Government of supplying arms to Tunisia *fellagha* and of operating training camps for them. He said Libya was virtually a British protectorate and spoke of 'foreign intrigues for the expulsion of France from North Africa'. M. Dronne accused both Britain and America of 'passive complicity' in Libya's support for the *fellagha*.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA. 25 Jan.—It was learnt that three Socialists had been killed and forty-six persons wounded in electoral riots near Dakar.

GERMANY. 22 Jan.—West Germany. Soviet Declaration. Dr Adenauer, Federal Chancellor, in a broadcast on the recent Russian declaration on Germany (*see No. 2, p. 69*), said that it was somewhat different in tone from earlier communications but did not indicate a change in the aims of Soviet policy. His reading of the Soviet suggestion for all-German elections was that the Soviet Government did not intend them to be free in the democratic sense of the word. They had bluntly said that they wanted the electoral law of the eastern zone to be taken into consideration, but that law would not guarantee free and democratic elections. Germans in the Soviet zone considered the recent elections there the most humiliating oppression of their freedom that they had ever experienced. He thought it important that the Russians had for the first time suggested international supervision, but what was more important was the form the elections were supposed to take. Also, in offering diplomatic relations as a basis for settling the question of reunification, the Soviet Government had left completely indefinite when and how reunification would take place. The Federal Republic would not enter into any agreement with the Soviet Union which tacitly or by influence sanctioned the continuation of the division of Germany.

Dr Adenauer denied that he was following a policy of strength. Twelve divisions of troops would not make Germany strong. He sought the strength of the alliance of the free world, including Germany, and the prospect that this would bring hopeful negotiations with Russia. Such negotiations, he declared, were not possible with western Germany unfree, powerless, and occupied.

23 Jan.—Herr Ollenhauer, Social Democratic leader, sent a letter to Dr Adenauer urging that the three western Powers be requested to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union on the Soviet proposals of

Germany (*continued*)

15 January before ratification of the Paris agreements. Herr Ollenhauer drew attention to the difference of opinion among members of the *Bundestag* concerning the Paris treaties and contrasted this with the unanimity with which the restoration of German unity was regarded as the most urgent problem. He pointed to the Soviet statement that talks on German unity would no longer be possible after ratification of the Paris treaties, and said the division of Germany would thus be perpetuated in spite of the will of the German people. He urged that the Soviet proposal for all-German elections subject to international control could only be clarified through negotiation.

25 Jan.—Soviet ending of state of war with Germany (*see U.S.S.R.*).

The Free Democratic Party issued a statement saying that ratification of the Paris agreements must proceed, but that an immediate diplomatic clarification 'with the co-operation of the Federal Republic' was necessary to test the seriousness of the Soviet offer (for free elections under international supervision).

26 Jan.—**Russian Termination of State of War.** The Federal Government issued a statement on the Russian decision to end the state of war. It said that, while welcoming every step which could lead to a relaxation of tension between east and west, its value was 'substantially restricted' by the fact that the Soviet Union had reserved all its rights under the Yalta and Potsdam agreements 'in contrast to earlier declarations' of Germany's former war opponents. It went on to say that the declaration would be a practical step towards the restoration of normal relations between Russia and Germany only if the Soviet Government were to agree to 'real free elections for all Germany' and to a freely negotiated peace treaty with an all-German Government. It expressed the hope that the Soviet Government, as a first step, would release all prisoners of war and civilians still held in custody.

27 Jan.—**West Germany. Rearmament.** Herr von Brentano, chairman of the Christian Democrat parliamentary party, denounced in a broadcast the anti-rearmament campaign which was being organized by the Social Democrats in alliance with the trade unions and sections of the Evangelical Church. He accused the Opposition of planning a destructive attack on the constitutional order, with the purpose of enabling a political minority to claim to speak for Germany and impose its will on the majority. The recent Soviet Notes and declarations, he said, made it plain that the Soviet Government were attempting to destroy the work of reunification which the Western European Union and the North Atlantic alliance represented. For years the Soviet Union had sabotaged every effort to restore a united and free Germany. He argued that it would be a mad gamble to stake all that Germany had gained in rights, security, and opportunity on the one card of vague Soviet promises.

28 Jan.—**West Germany.** The Frankfurt police prohibited the east German Finance Minister, Herr Loch, from holding a press conference in Frankfurt on German unity, on the ground that the meeting was calculated to prepare the commission of offences.

30 Jan.—Dr Adenauer, in a reply to Herr Ollenhauer's letter of 23 January, said that German reunification was not simply a matter to be agreed with the Soviet Union. They needed as well the agreement of the three western Powers whose support for the reunification of Germany in peace and freedom was not unconditional but was linked to the ratification of the Paris treaties. The three western Powers were ready for four-Power talks after ratification, but they would refuse any request for an approach to Russia before ratification and would point to their unanswered Note to the Soviet Union of 29 November 1954. Herr Ollenhauer's policy would run the danger of falling between two stools by both losing the support of the western Powers because ratification had not taken place and by failing to secure a Soviet undertaking to pursue a policy of reunification in peace and freedom.

Opposition Manifesto. An Opposition meeting took place in the Paulskirche, Frankfurt, to launch a campaign against west German rearmament. The meeting was addressed by Herr Ollenhauer, Herr Georg Reuter, the deputy chairman of the trade union federation, and by a Protestant theologian and a Roman Catholic professor. It approved, with only one or two dissentients, a 'German Manifesto' which called upon the Germans for 'firm resistance to the tendencies to a final division of the nation', saying that 'the formation of German armed forces in the Federal Republic and in the Soviet zone must extinguish the chances of reunification for an indefinite period and increase the tension between east and west'. It also appealed to the *Bundestag* and the Federal Government to make every possible effort so that the four occupying Powers should heed the will of the nation for unity, and declared that 'an understanding on a four-Power agreement for reunification must take precedence of the formation of military blocs'.

Herr Robert Tillmanns, Berlin Christian Democrat member of the Federal Cabinet, said in a broadcast reply that none of the speakers in the Paulskirche had made the slightest reference to the true intention of Soviet policy, which was to prevent Europe from uniting together with the United States and Britain.

East German Forces. The Federal Ministry for All-German Affairs issued a pamphlet which said that in October 1954 there were 85,000 militarized police in eastern Germany. They were receiving greatly improved equipment from the Soviet Union but still lacked heavy guns and tanks. The forces included an air force under the camouflage designation of 'Aero Club' with 17,000 to 18,000 men, all based in east Saxony. Their machines were of no operational value and in use only for training.

2 Feb.—East Germany. It was announced in Berlin that east Germany and Norway had signed a trade and payments agreement for 1955.

GREAT BRITAIN. 21 Jan.—British protest to Argentina *re* base in Falkland Islands (*see Argentina*).

23 Jan.—British protest *re* sinking of ship by Chinese Nationalists (*see Formosa*).

Great Britain (*continued*)

25 Jan.—German Rearmament. Clashes with the police occurred outside the House of Commons during demonstrations organized by supporters of the British Peace Committee against the rearmament of western Germany. Eleven people were arrested.

26 Jan.—Formosa. Sir Anthony Eden, Foreign Minister, in a statement in Parliament, said the Government had been in close and constant touch with the U.S. Government in recent months concerning the dangerous situation arising out of Chinese Communist attacks upon the islands off the coast of China near the Formosa Straits. They had also maintained close contact with Commonwealth Governments, particularly New Zealand—the other Commonwealth member of the Security Council. The Government's first concern was to stop the fighting, and they had therefore urged on all concerned the importance of doing this and preventing a wider conflagration. A settlement could only be arrived at by patient negotiation.

The Government were convinced that the object of the U.S. Administration was also to reduce the risks of any extension of the fighting. Their treaty with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was concluded with that object. President Eisenhower, in his recent message to Congress, had been careful to say that he was not suggesting any enlargement of defensive obligations beyond Formosa and the Pescadores, and he had again emphasized the purely defensive nature of the arrangements with the Chinese Nationalists. The Government respected President Eisenhower and knew that he would only sanction the use of force with the greatest reluctance and when in his view the circumstances constituted an immediate and serious threat to the security of Formosa and the Pescadores.

On the other hand the Government also understood the position of the Chinese Government in the matter of the coastal islands and did not 'expect them to act in such a way as might seem to prejudice what they regard as their rights in this respect'. The Government were, however, satisfied that the problem of the coastal islands was susceptible of a peaceful solution if all were prepared to work for it. The Government was examining various courses of action in consultation with the United States and other friendly Governments.

Mr Attlee, leader of the Labour Opposition, said it was clear that there was intervention in a civil war, and that it was clearly an action by the United States and not by the United Nations. He urged that in view of the need to prevent hostilities and to get a peaceful arrangement China should be admitted to the United Nations.

Sir Anthony Eden could not agree with the assertion of some Labour members that the position of the coastal islands was in any way comparable with that of Formosa. He pointed out that Formosa had not been part of China for over half a century whereas the islands had at all times been recognized as part of China. He described the situation as one of the most difficult he had ever seen in the international situation.

U.S.S.R. The Government replied to the Soviet Note of 20 December 1954 which had stated that the Soviet Government would annul the

Anglo-Soviet treaty of 1942 if the Paris agreements were ratified. The British reply said that, in view of British and Russian sacrifices in the Second World War and their common interest in collaboration thereafter, the British Government 'believed that the Anglo-Soviet treaty would lead to real and fruitful collaboration'. It deeply regretted that this had not proved possible but denied that British policy was responsible for this, and said it was rather the policies of the Soviet Government which had led to the tragic and dangerous division of Europe. The Soviet Government had been directly responsible for the division of Germany, the three western zones of which had long been united. The Soviet zone had 'long possessed considerable armed forces', and the Federal Government 'manifestly cannot any longer be denied its rights'. Confronted with the great weight of Soviet and Soviet-controlled armaments, the western nations had felt impelled to join in an association to which a German defence contribution could be made.

The Note reasserted that N.A.T.O. was purely defensive and in no way inconsistent with the Anglo-Soviet treaty, and it denied that by participating in the Paris agreements the British Government would be contravening the Anglo-Soviet treaty. Finally, the Note deplored the Soviet intention of using this pretext to annul the treaty, but said the British Government would not be deflected by threats from its course. It was convinced that the association of western European nations which was being built up would promote European security and the cause of peace.

27 Jan.—Australia. Mr Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, arrived in London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference. In a statement on arrival he said that Australians agreed with Sir Anthony Eden that there was a distinction between Formosa and the offshore islands, and they were strong supporters of ending the fighting in the Far East.

New Zealand. Mr Holland, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who also arrived, emphasized that in his view the best hope for peace lay in the unity with strength of the British family of nations with the United States.

Bank Rate. An increase in the bank rate from 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was announced.

28 Jan.—British approach to Soviet Government regarding the Far East situation (*see U.S.S.R.*).

Anglo-Canadian trade figures (*see Canada*).

31 Jan.—Germany. Replying in the Commons to questions by Opposition members urging the immediate holding of four-Power talks 'in view of the Soviet Government's acceptance of the principle of internationally supervised free elections for an all-German Government', Sir Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, drew attention to the Soviet Government's rejection of his plan for all-German elections which he had put forward at the Berlin conference, and to its failure to make any concrete alternative proposals although invited to do so by the three Powers in their Note of 29 November 1954. He said the Soviet proposal

Great Britain (*continued*)

(in its declaration of 15 January) contained so many ambiguities and omissions that it would be unwise to assume from it that the Soviet Government was any more ready to agree to genuinely free elections than it was a year earlier. The Government considered that it was more concerned to influence the German people against ratification of the Paris agreements than to put forward concrete proposals.

Formosa. Security Council discussion (*see United Nations*).

Soviet Military Strength. Mr McMillan, Defence Minister, stated in a written parliamentary reply: 'The Soviet Navy, particularly its submarine branch, has continued to expand. Otherwise the size of the Soviet, satellite and east German forces has not substantially altered since last year. There has been a steady improvement in quality, notably through increased mechanization, and the continued replacement of piston engined aircraft with jets. As regards rocket development we know that the Russians have been advised by German experts who were transferred to Russia after the last war. It would be prudent to assume that they have made substantial progress.'

Royal Tour. Princess Margaret left London for a tour of the West Indies.

Colonial Development. A report on the administration and use of colonial development and welfare funds since their inception was published as a White Paper (Cmd. 9375, S.O., 1s.).

1 Feb.—Formosa. Sir Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, stated in Parliament that the Government regarded the Security Council's invitation to the Chinese Government to attend the discussions in the Council as a genuine attempt to secure a peaceful solution, and it therefore hoped the Chinese Government would accept the invitation.

2 Feb.—Caribbean Federation. Mr Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, described in Parliament the steps being taken by the Government to put into effect the plan for West Indian federation which had been adopted by the Legislatures of the territories concerned. He announced that Sir Stephen Luke, Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies, had been designated Commissioner for the Preparation of the Federal Organization.

Colonial Development. Mr Lennox-Boyd moved in the Commons the second reading of the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill which extended the life of the Acts until 31 March 1960 and provided another £80 m. for colonial development (to add to an unexpended sum of £40 m.).

GUATEMALA. 20 Jan.—A state of siege was proclaimed following an attack on the Aurora military base by rebel groups. The Government accused the 'Arbenz Communist underground' of responsibility for the attack.

21 Jan.—An official communiqué said the rebel force had been crushed except for scattered remnants in Guatemala City and neighbouring mountains. In clashes the previous day eight people were reported killed, several wounded, and about 100 captured.

HUNGARY. 22 Jan.—Government Change. Budapest Radio announced that Mr Zoltan Vas, first secretary to the Council of Ministers, had been removed from his post and made deputy Minister of Foreign Trade. Mr Gergely Szabo, formerly first deputy Minister for the Chemical Industry and Power, had been appointed in his place.

INDIA. 21 Jan.—Indian National Congress. The sixtieth session of the Indian National Congress opened in Madras. Addressing the plenary meeting, Mr Nehru said that India had an enormous variety of people and Congress must take all of them with it in establishing a socialist society. The welfare state could not be established by putting an end to the private sector; there must be a national sector embodying both the private and public sectors. To suppress private enterprise would be no sign of progress, and nationalization would not increase production.

President Tito of Yugoslavia, who was on a visit to India, also addressed the meeting. He said a country like India could develop only on a Socialist plan.

Yugoslavia. President Tito informed the press that the wide publicity given in the west to the Dedijer-Djilas affair represented an 'inadmissible' effort to 'interfere' in Yugoslav internal affairs.

22 Jan.—Congress Party. The Congress Party conference adopted a resolution which (1) regretted the establishment of a south-east Asian defence organization, saying that it had added to the insecurity of that region and had extended the area of the cold war; (2) said that the five principles set out in the joint statements issued by India, China, and Burma must basically govern international relations and establish peaceful co-existence; (3) urged the admission of Communist China to the United Nations during 1955; (4) welcomed the proposal for a conference of Asian and African independent states; (5) urged the prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons and the cessation of experiments, and called on the United Nations for a scientific appraisal of the consequences of the use of, and experiments with, nuclear and thermonuclear weapons so that the public should be made aware of the existing grave menace of war.

24 Jan.—Portuguese Note *re* Portuguese-India (see *Portugal*).

25 Jan.—Lignite Project. The Government announced that it had decided to go ahead, with the help of the British firm of Powell Duffryn, with a lignite project which would make the whole of south India self-sufficient in industrial coal. The assistance had been obtained under the Colombo Plan.

27 Jan.—Soviet Steel Offer. The Government approved the project report submitted by the Russian steel mission, and directed the Minister of Production to enter into an agreement with the Soviet Government for the erection of a plant with an annual capacity of 1 m. ingot tons.

28 Jan.—Visit of Pakistan Governor-General and Ministers (see *Pakistan*).

30 Jan.—Mr T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister of Commerce and

India (*continued*)

Industry, offered his resignation to Mr Nehru, Prime Minister, because of differences over industrial policy.

2 Feb.—U.S.S.R. The Indian and Soviet Governments signed in Delhi an agreement for the construction of an iron and steel plant with an initial capacity of a million ingot tons, or 750,000 tons of rolled products, to be built in the Bhilai region of Madhya Pradesh. The price was to be negotiated later, but the estimated cost was about Rs 434 m. The money would be payable in twelve annual instalments, and the rate of interest on the amount outstanding each year would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

INDO-CHINA. 20 Jan.—The Viet Minh Radio alleged that the French were still holding 10,467 Viet Minh prisoners. It said the Viet Minh High Command had demanded their return.

21 Jan.—South Vietnam. It was announced that Gen. Collins, President Eisenhower's special envoy, had left for America for consultations. Before leaving he received a letter from Ngo Dinh Diem, Prime Minister of southern Vietnam, asking that the United States should assume entire responsibility for the aid to be given to the Vietnam Government for organizing and training the armed troops. Such organization and training would be under the authority of Gen. Ely, French Commissioner-General in Indo-China.

23 Jan.—Ngo Dinh Diem, Prime Minister, accused the Viet Minh of violating the Geneva agreement. He demanded the intervention of the nine signatories to secure respect for the agreement and to end the persecution of Roman Catholics.

Emperor Bao Dai, in a New Year message from France, appealed for unity in southern Vietnam and warned the people that unless they ended their 'shabby quarrels' they might within a few months find themselves subjected to Viet Minh domination. He also appealed to the free world and Christianity to denounce Viet Minh methods of coercion used against people wishing to leave the Communist zone. Giving examples, he referred to the recent dispersal by force of 8,000 people who had gathered to seek the international control commission's intervention to arrange evacuation to the south.

24 Jan.—Cambodia. Following the resignation of Penn Nouth's Government on 22 January, King Norodom Sihanouk appointed a new Government headed by Leng Ngeth. The King announced that a referendum would be held on 7 January to gauge feeling towards the monarchy, and elections would be held on 7 April.

27 Jan.—Northern Vietnam. A report received in Saigon from northern Vietnam said that about fifteen Roman Catholics were killed by Viet Minh troops on 25 January while trying to escape to the south. The report also said that the Viet Minh suffered losses in a violent clash near Vinh.

Refugees arriving in southern Vietnam said the Communists were taking stern measures to stop people from leaving northern Vietnam. Serious incidents were stated to have occurred during the week in Ha Tinh province.

INDONESIA. 2 Feb.—Formosa. The Minister of Information announced the Government's decision to ask the other Colombo Powers—India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon—to meet to discuss the Formosa situation with the aim of easing world tension.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION. 26 Jan.—During a session of the European regional conference of the I.L.O. Mr Arutinian, the Soviet delegate said that the defence expenditure of western European countries had increased from \$4,800 m. in 1949 to \$10,300 m. in 1954, and he claimed that the only result was a further deterioration of the economic, social, and political position of the workers.

27 Jan.—Mr C. J. Geddes, chairman of the (British) General Council of the T.U.C. pointed out that Mr Arutinian had made no comparison between the defence expenditure of the N.A.T.O. countries and that of the Soviet *bloc*, and he accused the Soviet Government of responsibility for the arms burden, declaring that if Russia would give satisfactory assurances that workers in the free countries would be allowed to continue to enjoy the democratic liberties, then 'we will see that the armament race is ended'.

28 Jan.—The conference at Geneva adopted by 53 votes to 30, with 8 abstentions, a compromise resolution allowing employer delegations of the Communist *bloc* to sit on the technical committees as deputy members with the right to speak but not to vote. The U.K. delegates voted for the motion.

30 Jan.—The employers of western European countries unanimously decided to withdraw from further participation in the work of the three technical committees of the European regional conference because of the decision to admit the Communist employers to deputy membership.

IRAQ. 22 Jan. et seq.—Arab League conference (*see Arab League*).

Egyptian message to Nuri es-Said (*see Egypt*).

26 Jan.—Iraqi delegation to Arab conference (*see Arab League*).

30 Jan.—A bomb was thrown into the garden of the Turkish Embassy causing damage but no casualties.

31 Jan.—An Arab League delegation arrived in Baghdad for talks with the Prime Minister, Nuri es-Said and other Iraqi representatives. It consisted of the Egyptian Minister of National Guidance, Major Salah Salem; the Lebanese Prime Minister, Sami el-Solh; the Syrian Foreign Minister, Faydi el-Atassi; and the Jordan Foreign Minister, Waleed Salah. On its way from Cairo the delegation had stopped in Beirut and held talks with the Lebanese President.

1 Feb.—Iraqi representation at the discussions with the Arab League delegation was widened by the inclusion of two former Prime Ministers—Senator Towfiq es-Suwaidi and Senator Salih Jabr. It already included Dr Fadhil Jamali who had taken part in the Arab League Prime Ministers' conference.

2 Feb.—A statement issued at the end of the talks between Iraqi representatives and the Arab League delegation announced a proposal by President Shamoun of the Lebanon, in a message to King Feisal,

Iraq (*continued*)

that the Prime Minister, Nuri es-Said, and the Egyptian Prime Minister, Colonel Nasser, should meet in Lebanon and attempt to solve their differences.

It was reliably understood that Iraq had rejected an alternative proposal made by President Shamoun that Iraq should delay signature of her pact with Turkey.

Iraqi-Turkish Pact. The terms of the proposed Iraqi-Turkish pact were published in Beirut and subsequently confirmed in Baghdad. The terms provided in general for an exchange of information on internal security, with exchange also of technical information methods, and for the right of transit of arms to Turkey via Iraq without customs, and *vice versa*. The pact was to be open for adherence by any Arab state or other friendly state having interests in the region. It was to have a validity of five years and to be terminable only at a year's notice.

ISRAEL. 20 Jan.—Jordan. An emergency meeting of the mixed armistice commission rejected an Israeli complaint that Jordanians had crossed the demarcation line and murdered two settlers at Mevuot Betar on 17 January.

23 Jan.—Report of arrest of Jordanians in connection with murder at Mevuot Betar (*see Jordan*).

25 Jan.—Egypt. It was announced that one Israeli and two Egyptians had been killed in an attack on two Israeli tractor drivers near the village of Ein Hashlosa.

26 Jan.—Turco-Iraqi Pact. Mr Sharett, Prime Minister, said in Parliament that the proposed Turco-Iraqi pact would alter the political and military strength of the Middle East to the detriment of Israel.

31 Jan.—Egypt. Mr Sharett expressed 'contempt and horror' at Egypt's rejection of representations requesting a reprieve for the two Jews sentenced to death for espionage and hanged that morning. He accused the Egyptian Government of carrying out the hangings in an attempt 'to strengthen its position at home and abroad by spilling Jewish blood'. Anti-Egyptian demonstrations as a result of the sentences had taken place throughout the country.

ITALY. 28 Jan.—Turco-Italian financial agreement (*see Turkey*).

30 Jan.—Mr Menderes, Turkish Prime Minister, arrived in Rome on a three-day official visit, accompanied by Mr Köprülü, Foreign Minister.

JAPAN. 20 Jan.—Air Force. The Air Force received its first instalment of fifty-nine aircraft under the U.S.-Japanese mutual defence assistance programme.

21 Jan.—Permission for increased number of Japanese divers to Australian pearl fisheries (*see Australia*).

24 Jan.—The Diet was dissolved.

25 Jan.—It was announced that a general election would be held on 27 February.

30 Jan.—The Foreign Ministry published the text of an unsigned, undated document handed to Mr Hatoyama, Prime Minister, on 25 January by Mr Dominitsky, head of the former Soviet mission. It stated that the Soviet side considered it 'not out of place to take all steps towards the normalization of Soviet-Japanese relations', that it was ready to appoint representatives for talks either in Moscow or Tokyo, and that it would be glad to have the opinion of the Japanese side on the question.

JORDAN. 20 Jan.—Mixed armistice commission meeting *re* murder at Mevuot Betar (*see Israel*).

23 Jan.—It was reported in Israel that the Jordan authorities had arrested two men believed to be responsible for the murder of two Israeli farmers at Mevuot Betar on 17 January (*see Israel*).

26 Jan.—The Government banned the buying or selling of livestock or food within five kilometres of the truce line.

KENYA. 20 Jan.—Surrender Offer. African unofficial members of the Legislature appealed to terrorists to accept the surrender offer immediately, warning them that if the offer were refused the terrorists would certainly be eliminated. The members warmly welcomed the revised surrender terms.

21 Jan.—Two Embu members of the Home Guard in the Kariokor African location in Nairobi were murdered by a Mau Mau gang.

25 Jan.—A public meeting of European settlers at Limuru passed with fewer than ten dissentients a resolution deploring the new surrender terms. It adopted by 115 votes to 72 another resolution condemning the War Council and asking it to resign.

28 Jan.—Gen. Sir George Erskine, Director of Operations, said in Nairobi that he considered the amnesty had been offered at an opportune time. He pointed out that since the emergency had been declared in October 1952, 7,811 terrorists had been killed, 844 had been wounded and captured, and 828 had surrendered. In the same period 223 people had been hanged for murders and 568 hanged for emergency offences other than murder. Loyal civilians murdered totalled 30 Europeans, 19 Asians, and 316 Africans. Thirty-eight European members of the security forces had been killed, two Asians, and 470 Africans, while 62 Europeans, 12 Asians, and 392 Africans had been wounded.

31 Jan.—Trial of Loyalists. Chief Mundia, headman Kaigi, and two Kikuyu guards were acquitted on the charge of murdering an African on 31 July 1954. The trial had lasted three weeks.

Surrender Terms. A meeting of British settlers at Olkalou 'utterly condemned' the new surrender terms and demanded their withdrawal.

2 Feb.—Emergency Figures. It was announced that in January security forces killed 191 terrorists, captured 81, and detained 770 suspects. Surrenders totalled 135, of which 66 had been after the announcement of the new surrender terms. During the month, Mau Mau gangs had murdered 14 African civilians, wounded 3 Asians and 21 Africans, and stolen 729 cattle and 499 sheep.

LEBANON. 30 Jan.—Arab conference proceedings (*see Arab League*).

31 Jan.—The Arab League delegation stopped in Beirut on its way to Iraq and had talks with the President. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Lebanese, Syrian and Jordan members of the mission were seeking to mediate between Iraq and Egypt. He said the Lebanese Prime Minister would urge Nuri es-Said to delay signing the Turkish-Iraqi pact.

2 Feb.—Statement on talks in Baghdad (*see Iraq*).

LIBERIA. 21 Jan.—President Tubman announced at a joint session of the Legislature that Liberia had obtained a loan of \$15 m. for twenty years at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent from the United States Import-Export Bank for road-building purposes.

MALAYA. 25 Jan.—**Siam.** Gen. Phao Syrianondh, Siamese chief of police, who was in Kuala Lumpur for a three-day visit, said that there had been considerable improvement in the situation on the Siamese side of the border in the past two years, and that the north-eastern border had been quiet since the cease-fire agreement at Geneva.

MOROCCO. 21 Jan.—**Spanish Morocco.** A number of new Ministers took office in the Caliphate Government of Spanish Morocco. For the first time the National Reformist Party was represented through its leader Abd-el-Salek Torres, Minister of Social Action. (The aim of the party was to 'claim complete liberty for Morocco and the union of its component parts.)

NEPAL. 25 Jan.—It was learnt that Kamalprasa Koirala, son of the Prime Minister, and Madan Regni, son of the Foreign Minister had been released from prison (*see p. 56*).

26 Jan.—**Income Tax.** Mr Koirala, Prime Minister, announced his decision to drop the proposed 10 per cent increase in land tax and to adopt instead a progressive income tax to meet the budget deficit.

30 Jan.—The Government was defeated in the Assembly on the Foreign Ministry estimates.

31 Jan.—The Prime Minister, Mr M. P. Koirala, submitted his resignation which was being transferred to King Tribhuvan who was in Switzerland.

NEW ZEALAND. 28 Jan.—**Balance of Payments.** It was announced that New Zealand had a deficit of £16,600,000 in 1954 in her balance of payments compared with a surplus of £26,200,000 in 1953.

NICARAGUA. 20 Jan.—**Costa Rica.** President Somoza said he was mobilizing Nicaraguan forces on the southern border with Costa Rica to avoid violation of Nicaraguan territory. He told the press that a patrol aircraft of the Organization of American States had served as a 'blind' for Costa Rican bombers which had 'wiped out' the town of La Cruz near the Nicaraguan border and had penetrated Nicaraguan

territory. He gave a warning that another such violation would provoke war.

Complaint to O.A.S. and establishment of buffer zone (*see Organization of American States*).

24 Jan.—President Somoza announced that he was sending troops to the Costa Rican border to meet 'a very dangerous situation' created by the abolition of the buffer zone.

29 Jan.—Frontier incident (*see Costa Rica*).

President Somoza sent a strong protest to the Organization of American States, alleging that a Costa Rican patrol had fired at Nicaraguan frontier guards and set fire to a house across the border.

NORDIC COUNCIL. 28 Jan.—The third session of the Council opened in Stockholm attended by the Prime Ministers of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, but no Icelandic representative.

In his opening speech the president, Professor Herlitz, said the Council would not be complete until Finland had become a member.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION. 30 Jan.—A report on the organization, work, and achievements of N.A.T.O. was published under the title *N.A.T.O.—The First Five Years*. The report said that in 1949 N.A.T.O. had had at its disposal only about twelve divisions, 400 aircraft, and a proportionate naval force. This strength had been increased to 100 divisions—active and reserve—and the air build-up had been even greater. The amount spent on arms had increased from less than £1,000 m. in 1949 to about £8,300 m. in 1954.

An annex to the report estimated that the Soviet Union, east Germany, and the east European satellite States had more than 6 m. men under arms, and it said the Soviet Union could bring 400 divisions into the field within thirty days of mobilization. Soviet ground strength had remained fairly constant at 175 divisions since 1947, but fire-power and mechanization had been increased considerably. The satellite strength had been brought up to eighty divisions, and Russian air strength had increased both defensively and offensively. In three years the number of Russian aircraft had been doubled to about 20,000—half of them jets; warning systems and anti-aircraft systems had been established, and major airfields in eastern Europe tripled. The Russians had also made remarkable development in atomic, chemical, and biological warfare, and in guided missiles.

NORWAY. 22 Jan.—**New Government.** A new Labour Government under Mr Einar Gerharsen assumed office. There were six new members including Mr Hauge, Justice, and Mr Lid, Finance. Mr Lange remained Foreign Minister, and Mr Handal, the former Minister of Industry, became Defence Minister.

2 Feb.—Norwegian-east German trade agreement (*see Germany*).

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES. 20 Jan.—The Council met to discuss a complaint from President Somoza of Nicaragua that

Organization of American States (*continued*)

the newly-constituted Costa Rican Air Force had violated Nicaraguan territory. The President sharply criticized the United States for sending Mustang aircraft to Costa Rica, saying that Washington had put 'dangerous toys into the hands of a crazy boy', and he feared the revolt would develop into a continental conflict.

The Council received a report from the investigating commission that Costa Rica and Nicaragua had agreed to the establishment of a land and air patrol in a frontier zone, eighteen and three-quarter miles wide and six and a quarter miles deep, between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific Ocean.

PAKISTAN. 28 Jan.—Mr Ghulam Mohammed, Governor-General, and three Ministers returned to Karachi after a three-day visit to India as the guests of Dr Rajendra Prasad, President of India. Mr Mohammed said that the 'climate is now more suitable for the settlement of Indo-Pakistan disputes than ever before'.

1 Feb.—**Nationalist China.** It was learned that the Government had protested to Nationalist China, through Britain, against the seizure of a ship carrying coal from Communist China to Pakistan.

PANAMA. 25 Jan.—**U.S.-Panama Treaty.** Panama and the United States signed a new treaty under which the annuity paid by the United States for the Canal Zone strip was increased from \$430,000 to \$1,500,000. The treaty also gave Panama the right to tax workers in the zone who were not citizens of the United States.

PARAGUAY. 25 Jan.—The Government announced the discovery of a plot to overthrow the President, Gen. Alfredo Stroessner. The conspirators were said to have included Army personnel as well as civilians. A number of arrests had been made.

PERU. 28 Jan.—**United States.** The U.S. Government protested to Peru against the detention and fining of two U.S. vessels for allegedly infringing Peruvian fishing rights.

29 Jan.—The masters of the two American fishing vessels paid the fines of \$5,000 each imposed by the authorities and were granted freedom to leave with their vessels.

POLAND. 24 Jan.—**Mr Gomulka.** It was reported that Mr Gomulka, former deputy Premier, had been released from prison and given a minor Government post in western Poland. (He was arrested in 1948 and charged with 'Titoism'.)

27 Jan.—**Dismissals.** The Communist Party newspaper, *Trybuna Ludu*, reported the dismissal of Roman Romkowski, deputy Minister of State Security and a member of the party's central committee, and two other prominent members of the State Security Ministry—Anatol Feygin, a departmental chief, and Jacek Rozanski, director of the investigations department. Romkowski and Feygin had been expelled

from the party, and Rozanski had been arrested on a charge of gross misuse of his office and using forbidden methods of investigation.

PORTUGAL. 24 Jan.—India. The Government, in a reply to the Indian Note of 11 January, said that it had informed the Indian Government of the legal provisions applicable in Portuguese territory to the so-called *satyagrahis* in view of the fact that those who had entered or taken part in demonstrations in Portuguese India had all been Indian nationals or had come from the Indian Union. The communication had been an act of courtesy and humanity, and it was regretted that the Indian Government had used it as a pretext for publicising once more its designs of annexing territories and populations of a neighbour State. The Note emphasized that the Government could never consider the Indian claims, and it again stated that there was no colonialism in Portuguese India.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND. 23 Jan.—Copperbelt Dispute. A joint statement, issued after a meeting in Salisbury of representatives of the European mineworkers' unions of Northern Rhodesia and of South Africa, announced that it had been agreed that any undue inroads by Africans into jobs normally performed by Europeans on the Northern Rhodesia copperbelt would be resisted to the utmost.

24 Jan.—The copperbelt mining companies issued a warning to strikers that they would be discharged if they did not return to work on or before 28 January. The notice said the companies would not undertake to re-employ any of the discharged men but would choose those it wished.

25 Jan.—High Commission Territories. Mr Garfield Todd, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said that there were strong economic and security reasons why the protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland should be incorporated within the Union of South Africa. He did not think the desire of the Union Government to incorporate the protectorates was the result primarily of an imperialistic urge or a wish to grab more land.

26 Jan.—Mr Garfield Todd, speaking at Queque, expressed his opposition to the Van Eeden scheme for partition of the Federation (see No. 2, p. 60), and denied allegations that Europeans and Africans were not prepared to co-operate in a policy of partnership.

29 Jan.—The 32,000 African mineworkers who failed to report for work on 28 January were dismissed.

30 Jan.—The European Mineworkers' Union decided by a majority vote in a compulsory ballot to facilitate the advancement of Africans in the copper belt.

RUMANIA. 28 Jan.—Radio Free Europe reported 'reliable sources' as saying that Mr Jean Litman, former president of the Zionist World Congress in Rumania, and Mrs Suzanna Benevisti, wife of a former president of the Rumanian Zionist Federation, had been released from prison on 16 January. (They were sentenced in 1953 to fifteen and ten years' penal servitude respectively for Zionist activities.)

Rumania (*continued*)

1 Feb.—Curtailment of ballet company's visit to France (*see France*). Agreement with Yugoslavia for new frontier markings (*see Yugoslavia*).

SOUTH AFRICA. 21 Jan.—The Governor, in his speech at the opening of Parliament, said that Parliament would 'at the appropriate time be asked to give consideration to separate representation of voters, and to the question of sovereignty of Parliament'. He also announced that a bill would be introduced to control the departure of persons from the Union. The speech noted the growing support among the Bantu of a policy of separate development. It said that under the Bantu Education Act African education was being reorganized as a community service, and in future the total proceeds of native taxation would be used exclusively for native services.

25 Jan.—Speaking in a debate on a motion of no confidence, Mr Strijdom, Prime Minister, said that he was determined to establish the sovereignty of Parliament. The method to be used would be disclosed at the right time. On the republican issue he said that the constitution published in 1942 was not party policy but a document drawn up by a small committee and published only for general information. He repeated that the existing Parliament would not take any steps towards a republic but said that he was convinced that a republic was desirable because only in a republic could English and Afrikaans-speaking people learn to work together fully as the various racial groups did in the United States. Since India had become a republic within the Commonwealth it was clear that the questions of a republic and of membership of the Commonwealth had become two separate matters.

28 Jan.—The United Party's motion of no confidence was rejected by 75 votes to 53. The Africans' representatives voted with the Government and the Conservative Party members abstained.

SPAIN. 23 Jan.—Gen. Franco said in an interview with *Arriba* that the monarchy that might one day be established must not be confused with the liberal and parliamentary type that they had suffered in the past. The steps taken in regard to the education of Prince Juan Carlos were a sensible precaution to ensure that the conditions laid down in the law of succession were fulfilled.

25 Jan.—It was announced that Spain would be admitted as a permanent observer in the United Nations, thus receiving similar status to Japan, west Germany, Italy, Finland, Austria, and Korea.

TANGANYIKA. 25 Jan.—The U.N. mission appointed by the Trusteeship Council published its report on Tanganyika. The mission was composed of representatives of New Zealand, India, El Salvador, and the United States. It visited Tanganyika in August and September 1954. On the political situation, the report said that the Tanganyikan Africans would be capable of self-government in under twenty years, and it called for a time-table for all phases of this development.

TUNISIA. 23 Jan.—Resumption of Franco-Tunisian negotiations (*see France*).

TURKEY. 24 Jan.—Egyptian rejection of Turkish proposal to join Iraqi-Turkish pact (*see Egypt*).

28 Jan.—Italy. A Turco-Italian agreement was announced, providing for the payment of Turkish arrears due to Italian exporters. The arrears were believed to amount to about \$30 m.

30 Jan.—Visit of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to Italy (*see Italy*).

UGANDA. 28 Jan.—Bunyoro. It was announced that proposed changes in the 1933 agreement between Bunyoro, one of the four native kingdoms of Uganda, and the British Government had been agreed at a meeting at Masindi attended by the Mukama (ruler) of Bunyoro, Tito Winyi IV, by a constitutional committee set up by the Rukurato (Parliament), and by the Governor of Uganda.

30 Jan.—Buganda: Progressive Party. A group of thirteen prominent Baganda, headed by Mr E. M. K. Mulira and Mr J. A. K. Makumbi, members of the committee which agreed to the Hancock proposals, announced the formation of a new political organization, the Progressive Party.

UNITED NATIONS

Security Council

28 Jan.—Chinese Communist-Nationalist Hostilities. *New Zealand Request.* The New Zealand representative asked for an early meeting of the Security Council to consider 'the situation caused by hostilities in the area of certain islands off the coast of the mainland of China' . . . 'the continuation of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security'.

30 Jan.—Soviet Resolution. The Soviet Union asked for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider 'United States acts of aggression against the Chinese People's Republic in the area of Taiwan (Formosa) and other islands of China'. It submitted a draft resolution which recommended that the U.S. Government should immediately end such aggression and interference in the internal affairs of China, and immediately withdraw all its naval, air, and land forces from Taiwan and other Chinese territory. It also recommended that no military action be permitted in the area by either side, so as to facilitate the evacuation from the islands in the area of all armed forces not controlled by the People's Republic of China.

31 Jan.—The Soviet delegation submitted a proposal that representatives of the Chinese People's Republic be invited to take part in discussion of the Soviet resolution.

The Council met to discuss the New Zealand and Soviet requests.

At the outset the Soviet delegate moved that the Chinese Nationalist representative be replaced by a representative of the Peking Government. The U.S. delegate submitted a counter-resolution that the *status*

United Nations (*continued*)

quo in the Council be preserved and asking that priority be given to the resolution. The British delegate, Sir Pierson Dixon, said his Government's attitude was that the time was not propitious to discuss the question of Chinese representation, but it would have to be settled before friendly relations in the Far East could be re-established. In the meantime it believed that representatives of Peking should take part in the debate. The U.S. resolution was accepted by 10 votes to 1 (Russia), and the Soviet resolution therefore went by default.

The Council then voted by 9 votes to 1 (Russia) to consider the New Zealand request and again by 9 votes to 1 (Nationalist China) to invite Chinese Communist representatives to take part in the debate. The Chinese Nationalist delegate abstained on the first motion and the Russian delegate on the second.

The Council also agreed by 10 votes to 1 (Nationalist China) to place the Russian resolution on the agenda, but by a similar majority it defeated a Russian resolution seeking to give the motion priority.

During the discussion, the New Zealand delegate, Sir Leslie Plummer, said he hoped the valuable direct contact already established by the Secretary-General with the Foreign Minister of Communist China would enable him to urge the Central People's Government to accept the invitation.

Mr Sobolev (Russia) accused the United States of converting Formosa into a base for its own aggressive purposes and gave details of U.S. warships in the area. Mr Lodge (U.S.A.) protested on a point of order against these Soviet charges during discussion of the agenda. He said that while his Government rejected the Soviet case as 'specious' it would not object to its discussion.

Sir Pierson Dixon (U.K.) was in favour of both the New Zealand and the Russian items being discussed, but he urged that the former should be discussed first and a conclusion on it reached before taking up the Russian item.

After adoption of the agenda the Council agreed to a suggestion of Sir Leslie Monro that the Secretary-General should be authorized to invite the Peking Government to send representatives, and a cable to Peking was despatched forthwith by Mr Hammarskjöld.

UNITED STATES. 20 Jan.—Economic Report. President Eisenhower sent to Congress his economic report for 1954 which showed the year's trends in the following figures: *Gross national product*, \$357,100 m. (compared with \$364,900 m. in 1953); *Disposable personal income*, \$253,600 m. (\$250,100 m. in 1953); *Employment (monthly average)*, 61,238,000 (61,894,000 in 1953); *Unemployment (monthly average)*, 3,230,000 (1,523,000); *Average factory work week*, 39.7 hours (40.5); *Average factory hourly wages*, \$1.81 (\$1.77); *New construction*, \$37,170 m. (\$35,256 m.); *Consumer price index (average for year)*, 114.9 (114.4); *Commercial bank loans and investments*, \$155,900 m. (\$145,700 m.); *Corporation profits (after taxes)*, \$17,800 m. (\$18,300 m.).

The report claimed that 1954 had been one of the most prosperous years, that the economy was in a phase of vigorous recovery and expansion, and that the fact that a 10 per cent decline in production had been accompanied by a rise in disposable personal income was without parallel. Among the report's proposals were recommendations for an increase to 90 cents an hour in the federal minimum wage, and for authority to increase the national debt in the interest of greater flexibility in the control of federal finances. It also repeated the President's appeals for: authority to lower tariffs; an increase in investments abroad; simplification of customs procedures; a three-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act; and for continued economic aid to underdeveloped countries, particularly in Asia.

21 Jan.—China. Chinese Communist offer to relatives of imprisoned airmen (*see United States*).

The State Department, commenting on the Chinese offer, said that the Government 'cannot, of course, in good conscience, encourage those who may wish to go into an area where the normal protections of an American passport cannot be offered. World public opinion will judge the motives of those who, having it in their power and being under an obligation to end promptly the tragic grief they have caused, now visit upon the families of these imprisoned Americans a harrowing dilemma. It is by releasing those they hold that the Chinese Communists can convincingly show concern for the human sufferings they have caused.'

Loan to Liberia (*see Liberia*).

24 Jan.—Formosa. President Eisenhower sent to Congress a Message asking for formal authority for measures which 'would contemplate the use of the armed forces if necessary to assure the security of Formosa and the Pescadores'. As examples of such measures, he mentioned (1) the provision of aid to Nationalist China to redeploy and consolidate its forces, and (2) appropriate military action to counter 'any concentration or employment of Chinese Communist forces obviously undertaken to facilitate attack upon Formosa'. In the latter case, the authority 'would be used only in situations which are recognizable as parts of, or definite preliminaries to, an attack against the main positions of Formosa and the Pescadores'.

The Message pointed out that the loss of Formosa and the Pescadores to unfriendly hands would seriously dislocate the balance of forces on which the peace of the Pacific depended, and would create a breach in the island chain of the western Pacific which constituted the backbone of the U.S. security structure in that ocean. It went on to say that Communist China by a series of provocative political and military actions, including attacks on Quemoy and the Tachen Islands, had established 'a pattern of aggressive military purpose' which they openly proclaimed to be the conquest of Formosa. The Message repeated that the United States would welcome appropriate action by the United Nations for the purpose of ending hostilities in the area, and it emphasized that 'a suitable Congressional resolution' would make clear the unified and serious intention of the U.S. Government, Congress, and

United States (*continued*)

people and thus reduce the possibility of a major crisis resulting from Communist misjudgement of U.S. firm and national unity. The President made clear that he was requesting such authority only for so long as the threat to the peace and security of the area lasted.

25 Jan.—The House of Representatives gave its assent, by 409 votes to 3, to President Eisenhower's request for full military powers in accordance with his Message on the situation in and around Formosa.

U.S.-Panama treaty (*see Panama*).

26 Jan.—**Formosa.** The Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees of the Senate, sitting jointly, approved the President's request for full authority by 26 votes to 2. The two Senators opposing were Senators Morse and Langer, but Senator Morse indicated that he would stand firmly behind the resolution if it were adopted unchanged.

Surplus Butter. The Department of Agriculture rejected the first competitive bids for 10 m. lbs. of surplus butter for export to foreign countries because they were well below the current world price of 41 cents.

27 Jan.—**Formosa.** The White House issued a statement that American forces were stationed in the Formosa area for purely defensive purposes, and that any decision to use them 'other than in immediate self-defence or in direct defence of Formosa and the Pescadores would be a decision which the President would take, and the responsibility for which he has not delegated'.

Detained American Airmen. The State Department announced that it had refused, at least for the time being, to allow relatives to visit the American airmen imprisoned in China because of the increasingly bellicose attitude of the Chinese Communists in the Formosan dispute. Mr Dulles wrote personal letters to the families saying 'in the interests of peace we do not think it prudent to afford the Chinese Communists further opportunities to provoke our nation and strain its patience longer'.

Atomic Bomber. Gen. Twining, Chief of the Air Staff, told the House Armed Services Committee that priority had been given to the planning of an inter-continental bomber, driven by nuclear power, which would make the United States independent of oversea air bases.

28 Jan.—**Formosa.** The Senate approved by 85 votes to 3 the resolution giving President Eisenhower full powers for the defence of Formosa, the Pescadores, and 'related positions and territories'.

Protest to Peru *re* detention of fishing vessels (*see Peru*).

29 Jan.—Payment of fine by masters of fishing vessels (*see Peru*).

1 Feb.—**Manila Pact.** The Senate approved the south-east Asian defence treaty by 82 votes to 1.

2 Feb.—**Formosa.** President Eisenhower again emphasized at his press conference that the American purpose in the Formosan dispute was to prevent war by removing all doubt that the United States was determined to prevent Formosa falling into Communist hands.

Atomic Weapons. The army announced that another battalion of artillery capable of firing atomic guns would be sent soon to N.A.T.O. forces in Europe.

U.S.S.R. 20 Jan.—Release of Prisoner. The Soviet authorities released an American army private, William Verdine, who had been in Soviet captivity for nearly six years. He was handed over to the American Army in west Berlin.

Economic Report. The economic report for 1954 was published in the press. It reported an increase in the output of industry of 13 per cent over 1953, largely in heavy industry.

Agriculture. It was learned that the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet had issued a decree making it a crime for peasants to allow their cattle to graze or otherwise be fed on fodder belonging to the State or to collective farms. It also established penalties of up to two years' imprisonment for 'malicious damage' to crops and plantations.

24 Jan.—Mr Mikoyan. It was announced that Mr Mikoyan had asked to be released from his duties as Minister of Trade and that Mr D. V. Pavlov had been appointed in his place.

25 Jan.—Germany. Moscow Radio announced that the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet had issued a decree ending the state of war with Germany. It stated that the declaration did not alter Germany's international obligations and did not affect rights and obligations of the Soviet Union deriving from existing four-Power agreements concerning Germany as a whole.

26 Jan.—French and British Notes *re* Soviet threat to denounce Franco-Soviet pact (see *France and Great Britain*).

28 Jan.—Great Britain. Far East Situation. Sir William Hayter, British Ambassador, called on Mr Molotov, Foreign Minister, to inform him of British views on the situation in the Far East. According to Moscow Radio, the Ambassador said that Britain was concerned at the 'very dangerous situation' which was developing in the area. They had been in constant touch with the Americans and firmly believed that they wished a pacification in the area. He pointed out that it would be most dangerous if the Chinese Government based their plans on the assumption that United States forces would in no circumstances come to the assistance of their Nationalist allies in the area of the offshore islands. The Ambassador further stated that the British and New Zealand Governments would support an invitation to the Government of the People's Republic of China to take part in discussions in the Security Council, and, according to the British Government's information, the United States Government would also support such an invitation. He hoped that the Soviet Government would urge the Chinese Government to exercise restraint.

In his reply Mr Molotov said that Taiwan was an integral part of China, that the tension had been caused by the gross interference of the United States in China's internal affairs in endeavouring to separate Taiwan from China, and that if the United States were to stop its aggressive actions in the area this would facilitate the easing of international tension. He added that 'if Britain were not supporting the United States in her aggressive actions . . . the United States would not have decided to undertake such actions'. The British representations would be considered by the Soviet Government.

U.S.S.R. (continued)

30 Jan.—Approach to Japan for resumption of diplomatic relations (*see Japan*).

31 Jan.—Sir William Hayter, British Ambassador, called at the Kremlin where he was handed a statement by Mr Molotov. According to Moscow Radio the statement said that the Soviet Government had informed the Government of the Chinese People's Republic of the views expressed by the Ambassador at his meeting with Mr Molotov on 28 January. It also said that the Soviet Government shared the concern of the British Government at the dangerous situation which had arisen in the region of Taiwan (Formosa). It held that the cause of the situation lay in the original seizure of Taiwan, the Pescadores, and other islands by the United States with the help of Chiang Kai-shek, and that tension had been intensified by new aggressive actions by the United States. Mr Molotov agreed that the question should be discussed by the Security Council and said the Soviet delegate had been instructed to insist that Communist China should be represented at the discussions.

2 Feb.—Soviet-Indian agreement for construction of a steel plant in India (*see India*).

YUGOSLAVIA. 21 Jan.—President Tito's speech to Indian National Congress and statement on Dedijer-Djilas case (*see India*).

25 Jan.—**Djilas-Dedijer Case.** The trial of Mr Djilas and Mr Dedijer ended in Belgrade. Both were found guilty of conducting propaganda hostile to the Yugoslav Government. Mr Djilas was sentenced to eighteen months' and Mr Dedijer to six months' imprisonment, but the court suspended the sentences, Mr Djilas's for three years and Mr Dedijer's for two years.

1 Feb.—**Rumania.** The agency *Tanjug* announced an agreement with Rumania to set up new markings along the common frontier by 1 October.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Feb. 15 Visit of Italian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to London.
- " 16-18 Malta General Election.
- " 23 Conference of Manila Pact Powers, Bangkok.
- " 27 Japanese Elections.
- " 28 Balkan Pact, Foreign Ministers' Annual Meeting, Ankara.
- Mar. 29 U.N. Economic and Social Council, New York.
- Apr. 17 Cambodian Elections.
- May 20 I.C.F.T.U., 4th World Congress, Vienna.

INDEX FOR VOL. 10

The index for Vol. 10 (1954) is in preparation. It is hoped to publish it in March.

The CHRONOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS is published twice a month by the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St James's Square, London, S.W.1.

In the United States it may be obtained from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, New York Publications Office, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Annual Subscription, including Index, 25s. (\$5.00)

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